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KELSEY, C. *The physical basis of society*. (New York: Appleton. 1916. Pp. xiii, 406. \$2.)

To be reviewed.

KLEENE, G. A. *Profit and wages. A study in the distribution of income*. (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. iv, 171.)

To be reviewed.

O'HARA, F. *Introduction to economics*. (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. vii, 259. \$1.)

PARSONS, E. C. *Social rule*. (New York: Putnams. 1916.)

RUSSELL, B. *Principles of social reconstruction*. (London: Allen & Unwin. 1916. 6s.)

RYAN, J. A. *Distributive justice. The right and wrong of our present distribution of wealth*. (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. xviii, 442. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

SCHELLE, G. *L'économie politique et les économistes, avec une introduction sur l'économique et la guerre*. (Paris: Doin. 1916. Pp. 400. 6 fr.)

TREVER, A. A. *A history of Greek economic thought*. (Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press. 1916. Pp. 161. 75c.)

The author well says in his short preface which dates the volume (November 1, 1915) that a study like his of Greek economic theory may serve the double purpose of awakening Greek scholars to phases of Greek thought too little regarded by them and of reminding modern economists how much they have in common with the Greeks. In economic histories it is certainly the difference rather than the common element that receives emphasis.

The ground has probably never been surveyed so thoroughly by an English or American writer, nor even by any foreigner. Dr. Trever confesses his own sympathy with the general attitude of Greek writers towards economic subjects, so far as their writings can be said to show a general attitude. To use his own words he "reinterprets Greek economic theory in the light of our modern humanitarian economy" (preface). The latter turns out to mean broadly the economic views of Ruskin; and criticism of Dr. Trever in the matter of first principles would be the criticism usually directed by economists against Ruskin. Our author's adhesion is not indiscriminating (see pp. 64 and 92, note), but to some of us his estimate of Ruskin will have the same exaggeration as Ruskin's estimate of Xenophon (p. 64). It is "to be remembered at the same time that the expositor is not called upon to set forth his own positive views fully. We have the materials fully presented for our own judgment. Even the minor works and authors are gathered in.

The printer has served our author well. In the numerous Greek quotations the slips are few and not vital. The projected history

of Greek economic conditions (see preface) would seem a natural counterpart to this book, and even if having less novelty will certainly be instructive. Economic theories least of all theories grow up *in vacuo*.

JAMES BONAR.

*Five hundred practical questions in economics. For use in secondary schools.* By a special committee of the New England History Teachers' Association. (Boston: Heath. 1916. 25c.)

### Economic History and Geography

*Readings in the Economic History of the United States.* By ERNEST LUDLOW BOGART and CHARLES MANFRED THOMPSON. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1916. Pp. xxvii, 853. \$2.80.)

Students of economics in general will find this book useful as a guide to material if not a small storehouse of data, as will also those college classes in American economic history for which it is primarily designed. The material here gathered into convenient compass, though filling 850 pages, is virtually all drawn from contemporary sources, largely official documents and accounts of investigators and observers; and illustrates conditions in this country regarding such main points as agriculture, manufactures, the tariff, transportation, money, banking, the labor movement, and population.

A comparison with Callender's *Selections from the Economic History of the United States, 1765-1860*, shows that this later collection of readings is by no means a duplicate of the former. The present volume covers wider ground, as it traces the main lines of economic development from the beginning of colonization to the present. The greatest emphasis is laid on the period between 1808 and 1860, over one half the book being devoted to that, and one quarter each to the years before and the years since. Though of necessity some references here are the same as in Professor Callender's book, yet for the most part Dr. Bogart and Dr. Thompson have included an impressive number of different readings and have made a different emphasis. For instance, the fourteen texts illustrating the westward movement, 1817-1860, are all drawn from other sources than those in Callender's on the same topic; again, four documents are devoted to the matter of paper money during the Revolutionary period where the earlier book gives one.

A rare paper (p. 26) concerning the British system of granting